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Our First Experiment in Expansion

We publish elsewhere a careful and ther ough description of our first experience in national expansion, and of the methods of administration and the legislative measures adopted in dealing with the new possession. It is a complete exposition of the subject by Mr. CHARLES W. GOULD of this city, recently appointed as an assistant to the Attorney General in advising the commission upon the Spanish evacuation of Cubs, and in literary form is attractive by reason of its remarkable perspleacity, though the letter treats of questions of law the discussion of which a less skilful hand might have made forbidding to the general reader.

Our first great experiment in national expansion was made in the Louisiana purchase by JEFFERSON in 1803. We bought the territory directly from France, but it had been a Spanish possession shortly before and the laws prevailing in it at the time of our acquisition were Spanish and administered by Spanish officials. It is notable that all of our successive territorial acquisitions, or two-thirds of our present area, with the single exception of Alaska, have been Spanish. As Mr. Gould points out, a man may travel from San Diego to St. Augustine, thence along the Gulf to New Orleans, from New Orleans to Omaha, from Omaha to Tacome, and return to San Diego, without ever getting off territory which was once Spanish. It was a territory far more remote, as measured by the time required to traverse it, than is now the furthest of the Philippine Islands. Manila, with its restored cable connection, will be in momentary communication with Washington, But in 1803 and long afterward weeks must Blanse before Washington could communisate with New Orleans. It was also a terlitory unexplored, the home of barbarous ribes, and Spanish Judges administered in it the Spanish law and Spanish was its official language.

We shall not detail the steps by which all this was transformed without friction, and the great territory became American States, thoroughly infused with American patriotism and willingly obedient to our National Constitution and the laws passed in pursuance of it. Those steps are described by Mr. Gould with particularity, and the stages of the progress were so easy and so rapid that inside of a decade the vast territory had put off its old and alien character and become in both spirit and letter distinctively and homogeneously American.

It is a precedent in national expansion which may well be studied now by the few who are weighed down by misgivings as to our ability to repeat the process of assimilation at a time and under conditions which make it far easier of accomplishment. All those who have a more reasonable faith in our institutions will find full justification for it in Mr. Gould's interesting story of the simple and natural methods by which we absorbed into our political system our first Spanish acquisition.

Our Artillery Needs.

The organization of the seven regiments of artillery in the regular army gives them twelve batteries each, with 200 men to a battery on the war footing and 100 in artillery enlisted strength, which is only enough for the greatly increased needs of peace, will be reduced one-half. Among artillery officers of experience it is frequently said that the restriction of not being able to supervise properly more guns than 100 men will man. In order, then, to avoid the mistake of mustering out half of the valuable trained force now in the artillery, the obvious plan is to increase the number of regiments to fourteen, which will absorb all the men and give them organizations that can be divided more suitably among our many continental posts and new and distant island possessions.

Can any one doubt that we need an enlisted artillery strength of 16,800, such as fourteen regiments would yield? The new forts, with their costly armament of highpower guns and mortars, require such a force to take care of them. When the war with Spain came on, the legal maximum of a battery's enlisted strength was increased to 200, and it was not in excess of need. In that war we had an exceptionally weak foe, without the enterprise or the means to threaten a single American port. At ne point, therefore, was our system of coast defence put to the erudal test of attack. We cannot always rely on having an opponent so feeble, must also remember that we are still building forts and supplying them with guns, of which hundreds more must be

mounted under our plan of defence. But this year has brought us new artillery needs. Is there any doubt that we should have an artillery garrison at Ponce and another at San Juan, to say nothing of minor harbors in Porto Rico, or of the powerful ports of Cuba? Is there any doubt that we must have forts and artillerymen at Honolulu? Are we to neglect Guam, in the Ladrones, and Manila and other ports in the Philippines? With a regiment for this island and a regiment for that, we shall scarcely have enough left of the fourteen for handling the weapons to be mounted in

our mainland ports. There is another point to which Congress should give attention. In the artillery men should be rated as first class and second class privates, as in the Engineer Corps. The difference between what is now required of the expert artilleryman and what was required a generation ago is enormous; and men who acquire the knowledge and skill necessary to become expert gunners should be made first class privates and receive the higher pay of that grade. Sometimes men who have passed as gunners in the artillery have refused to reënlist in that arm, and have preferred to go to the infantry, because there they would have the same pay for much less work-as they put it, "one

taught anything, it was the enormous importance of skilled marksmanship for heavy Many artillery officers think also that for each permanent fortification there should be a detachment of men stationed as part of the permanent garrison, consisting of

expert electricians, machinists and mechanical engineers, taking care of all electrical appliances, range-finding implements and the mines worked from the forts. Should the control of the established mines be turned over from the Engineer Corps to the artillery, there would be a still stronger reason for such a body of permanent experts, not transferable with the interchanges of station among the artillery, but remaining, like the Post Quartermaster Sergeants, Commissary Sergeants and Ordnance Sergeants, and, of course, like these, having high pay. But the main point just now is to provide

for retaining all our present enlisted strength, on the peace basis of 100 men to a battery which the law requires, by increasing the number of regiments to fourteen. Artillerymen cannot be made in a day. There must be careful choice of the men and then long and arduous instruction. The very cost of ammunition and risk of disabling the pieces make it economical to keep trained gunners.

Judge Grosscup's Speech at Saratoga. We printed yesterday the address delivered by Judge GROSSCUP of Chicago at the so-called National Conference which has met at Saratoga to discuss the outcome of the war and the future foreign policy of our country. We hope that none of our readers missed this admirable speech. Nowhere else can be found a more searching and luminous analysis of the situation created by the results of the contest with Spain, of the vast commercial opportunities thereby offered to the United States and of the resultant duty imposed upon our statesmen. Before directing attention to our immense interests in eastern Asia and to the vital relation of the Philippines thereto, Judge GROSSCUP dealt effectively with two assertions made by those who oppose what they call "imperialism." The first of these is that the war was not started as one of conquest, and ought not to be diverted into one of conquest now. Judge GROSSCUP's reply is that the pacific demand originally made for the independence of Cuba was, indeed, separable from any thought of conquest; but a state of war is, on the contrary inseparable from facts of conquest. Conquest, in truth, is but another name for success in war. Put by Spain to the alternative of force, it became our right, under the laws of nations, to strike wherever opportunity offered; more than that, it became our duty to strike under that higher law which commands that war shall be made short and decisive. It is pointed out that the resolutions passed by Congress do not estop us from acquiring Spanish territory, except in the case of Cuba, but Judge GROSSCUP accepts the challenge to interpret the national purpose not by the letter. but by the spirit. He denies that the spirit of the promise applied to Cuba extends to the future of every island captured. In his opinion, the assumption that we should not retain any permanent benefit from any of the territorial acquisitions made in the course of the war imputes to Congress not merely an unprecedented, but a criminal

Did Congress mean to assure Spain, in advance, that, outside of Cuba, she should lose nothing by plunging two nations into war? Did it mean to grant her beforehand immunity against the consequences of folly? Did Congress, in other words, design to invite war rather than compliance with our pacific demand? Did it deliberately put in peril our ships, our domestic interests, the lives of our citizen and regular soldiers and the peace of the world, while giving bond that the enemy, responsible for all this, should suffer no particular losses? Did Congress mean, in a word, to place Spain in a position where she had every thing to gain and nothing to lose? Judge GROSSCUP, for his part, refuses to believe that Congress could have made, in advance, time of peace. It is evident therefore that such a foolish and such a wicked stipvery soon, unless Congress takes steps ulation. To promise beforehand, either to prevent it, our present maximum in word or in spirit, to administer no punishment to a foe, and thus to invite a struggle, would be neither wisdom nor

humanity. But if, in the resolutions of Congress, there was no promise, express or im-100 men to a battery is sound, a Captain | plied, to return to Spain such acquisitions as Porto Rico and the Philippines, to whom did Congress mean that they should be returned? Spain certainly has no residuary legates in any European power, on whose behalf our armies and navies may be pre sumed to have fought. Must we suppose then, that the resolutions of Congress, conveyed an implied promise in favor of the populations of the islands themselves, a promise to set up in every island no returned to Spain an independent govern

ment? Judge GROSSCUP reminds us that it was our battleships, and not the battleships of the rescued islands; that it was the fate of war brought on by us, and not by them, which cut them loose from Spanish despot ism. "Have we promised, then," he asks. "irrespectively of their wish or interest, to leave them to their own feeble means of self-preservation? Are we under bond to abandon them to chaos and anarchy? Have we any right so to do? Having sown to the winds the firebrands of war, may we leave them to the whirlwind? Is such the quality of our engagements before mankind?" Judge GROSS CUP answers that there is no foundation in fact, nor in the laws of war, nor in honor for the proposal urged. By the common consent of mankind the captures of war, outside of Cuba, are ours; by no ante-bellum promises are they mortgaged down. In

dealing with them interest and honor alike

can be consulted and attained. The second assertion made by the denouncers of so-called imperialism is that the permanent occupation of territory remote from the continent of America is against our traditional policy. This part of their case rests principally upon WASHINGTON'S Farewell Address. The fact is recalled by Judge GROSSCUP that, in this document, Washington was not posing either as a prophet or a fail of adequate entertainment in so interlawgiver. When he warned his countrymen against entangling alliances he had in view the dangers of the state of things which then existed. England and France were then at war, and each of the combatants had fervent sympathizers in this country. Each of the combatants desired the support of this country, but, in WASHING-Ton's judgment, the interest of our pascent commonwealth required us to stand aloof from both. In this view of our national interests, it should be remembered that JEFFERSON, MADISON and MONBOR concurred, notwithstanding the delight with

fatal to the old French monarchy. The more thoroughly the circumstances under which the Farewell Address was issued are understood, the more unmistakable is it that, as Judge GROSSCUP says, "there is neither in the language nor in the background of events from which it emanated, any basis upon which to sustain the argument that we may not, in the interest of commercial and national expansion, per-

manently occupy our Spanish conquests. It is equally true that those who misconstrue the purpose of Washington's words overlook the fact that the world of Washington could have not even a vision of the world of the present |day. Since that time steam and electricity have brought lands once distant close together, and have immensely magnified the facilities for the government of transmarine dependencies. Commerce and industry have undergone a like consolidation. When the Farewell Address was penned, only the first few rolls of silk had been brought to New York from China; now, as Judge GROSSCUP reminds us, the annual importations of silk from China alone amount to a sum more than double the valuation of the whole annual exports of the United States to Great Britain at a date but a few years earlier than that of WASHINGTON'S last communication to his countrymen. Duty to civilization demands that growths of commerce and industry like these should be met by corresponding growth in statesmanship.

It is not right that American commerce however virile and enterprising, should be left to shift for itself. Left to shift for itself in China, it would find access to that market eventually shut off by Russia, Germany and France. In the actual and prospective situation of the Middle Kingdom, Judge GROSSCUP holds it to be the manifest duty of our Government to give to American commerce the aid of its presence and of its moral force. Physical presence, the power that flows from personal contact, is the force that dominates everywhere on earth. This has been repeatedly proven in trade between individuals, in politics, in the propagation of moral truths, in every relation of life. Nations impress themselves upon the peoples of other countries after the same manner. To the peoples of foreign lands the physical presence of a nation is signified by its flag, by its warships, and by the power it wields within the sphere of their observation. A harbor in the Philippines well garrisoned and the assertion of our sovereignty over the islands would be the impressive and convincing embodiment of the United States in Asiatic waters.

Judge GROSSCUP thus arrives at the con clusion that we must retain the Philippines if we are in earnest in our purpose to participate in the development of the East. "We need these islands," he says, "as an integral part of the naval force, without the display of which we can never obtain a proper share in her commerce or protect it after it is obtained; we need them in the interest of the merchant ships that will for all time carry that commerce on; we need them as strategic points in a naval contest with any power on the earth; we need them that we may draw physically close to that quarter of the globe in which we wish our nfluence to be felt and our commerce to expand; we need them, above all other considerations, as securities toward peace, that character of peace bond that all nations

respect." It is alleged that the so-called National Conference was convoked at Saratoga for the purpose of putting pressure on the Administration, with a view to persuading it to renounce the Philippines. If this be so, the promoters of the conference, by inviting Judge GROSSCUP to deliver a speech that is certain to be read from one end of the country to the other, have been hoist by their own petard.

Make It Permanent.

We congratulate the Hon, Joseph Hodges CHOATE on the sound patriotic breadth of view which he showed in his address before the Bar Association. For one day at least he broke out of the Mugwump reservation and was himself again. This is the talk of a man and not of a Mugwump:

'In war, as in laws, the beaten party must pay the costs, and in settling the terms of peace, and meeting the novel problems and the serious and unexpected responsibilities which the triumph of our arms has mposed upon us in both hemispheres—responsibili ties which we cannot shirk if we would, and would not if we could—the Government must not be held too rigidly to purposes and expectations de-

atter ignorance of its possible results. 'If that had been the rule, our fathers would never have been permitted to declare and maintain their in-dependence, for it was only a month before the battle of Lexington that FRANKLIN declared to Lord CHATmam that he had travelled far and wide in America and had found not one man drunk or sober who was in favor of independence. If that had been the rule. the proclamation of emancipation could never have been issued, and the shame of slavery would still blot the stars upon our flag, for at the outset nothing was more distinctly declared by Lincoln and his advisers than that slavery where it existed would not be interfered with. In war, events change the situaion very rapidly, and only when the end crowns the work shall we truly comprehend the great questions which await us. In the meantime let us trust the President, who has our national honor most truly and wisely at heart."

Evil communications may again corrupt Mr. Choate's political sentiments. He may shut himself up once more in the tabernacles of the Mugwumps, and give up to Good Government Club C what was meant for mankind. But he has had his lucid interval and he has breathed the free air. Last week he was a good American as well as a great orator and lawyer.

Come, come, Mr. CHOATE! Why don't you reform permanently?

Science in Boston. The American Association for the Advancement of Science meets in Boston this week, and Boston must try not to be embarrassed thereby. She pleaded with the Legislature to make an appropriation for the purpose of entertaining the distin-guished visitors, but the pastoral representatives in the Great and General Court couldn't see why the State should pay for a Boston treat. Wherefore Boston mourns, for though she is on pleasure bent, she has a frugal mind. But there is no reason why either her heartstrings or her pursestrings should be wrung. The Association cannot esting a city, and the local subjects for scientific study are many and important.

Among those subjects, and sure to be considered with especial carefulness, are some in which there is a deep general, and not merely a restricted scientific, interest. The Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, for instance. How does it happen that all its members are born soldiers? What has been its influence on the color sense? What modifications of the interior defence of fortified places have been introduced by it? The effect of its military training upon the esophagus, exterior of stomach, and right which they had witnessed the outburst of arm. Economic, gastronomic, and oinone-

there is no end to the fascinating fave tions into which the Association will be led when it begins to study this world-renowned Boston institution. Another field for discriminating research

is the Hon. Josian Quinor, Mayor, but better known as the leader of the Boston Municipal Band of thirty-eight pieces. What has been the influence of municipa music upon the public health? What do the examinations conducted by Mr. QUINCT's commission show as to the musical abilities, native or acquired, of the whistlers, junkmen, hand-organ men, harpers and tambourinists and old clo' men of the town? Is the sethetic tendency of the Music Hall "Pops" satisfactory? What is the reflex action of municipal harmony upon Mayor Ouncy? Is he steeped in harmony or does the unregenerate and untuned old man in him still yell for the bright scalp of the immortal WILLIAMS whom the gods call Grongs Fred? The Association will find Mr. Qurscy a fruitful theme, but we must warn members from the West from trying to shin up his family tree. All seats reserved.

Can anything be suggested or done by science to arrest the rapid crumbling of the Sacred Codfish into cakes, a process that has been going on since the Gilded Dome has been lighted with electricity? Not all the fish in the sea are worth that gifted sufferer, and he ought to be saved if salt or science can save him.

What is the cause, and what, if any, is the curs of the progressive degeneracy of baked seans in Boston? But we have cut out a week's work for the Association already.

An Apology to the Canadians.

A snarl has arisen out of the race in Can ada for the Seawanhaka Cup that should be promptly done away with, and the burden of action lies on the American side. Irresolution and inability to speak at the proper time have led our representatives into a false position toward the Canadians, wholly unjust to the latter; and an instant and manly apology should be sent to Canada, or the latter will have righteous cause for resentment, to our cost.

The Seawanhaka Corinthian Yacht Club ent its representative, C. H. CRANE, with a boat, to compete on Lake Saint Louis for a cup originally offered by the Seawanhaka Club. It was known that the present holders would name a boat built on the principle of a catamaran, with a double hull. The Seawanhaka men determined, to our mind with unquestionable propriety, that they would not race with such a boat, and we believe they instructed Mr. CRANE not to submit a protest against her if she was named, for that would have put him under the jurisdiction of the Canadian committee, but to refuse flatly to enter the race.

In our opinion there was an unwritten understanding as to the competition for the Seawanhaka Cup which made the Dominion inadmissable, and which made her use by the Canadians not an act of true sport. But that was a matter of opinion, and the circumstance was put out of the case by the subsequent conduct of the Americans themselves; that being so, their telegram to their representatives at Montreal, after the race was over, requesting them not to accept the hospitalities of the Saint Lawrence Yacht Club, was an affront altogether undue and to be thoroughly atoned for in the conventional manner.

Mr. Chane disregarded the instructions to refuse to race with the Dominion, and raced. If the American authorities had been firm in their original attitude, they would have asserted themselves at the very first news that the boats had started, by instantly telegraphing to Montreal that CRANE started contrary to their instructions, and that his proceeding was repudiated. Instead of that, they did nothing, thereby accepting, in the eye of the world, CRANE'S performance as their own; and this same failure, that was as good as a notification to the Canadians that their objections to the Dominion were waived, made their lame and belated order to the Challenger party not to accept Canadian hospitality the grossest of discourtesies, demanding a gentleman's reparation. They could not adopt the attitude of aggrieved inlignation at the end of the re ter grace than at the first offer of the Dominion as a competitor, which was, of course, within its owner's rights.

There has been committed in the Amer ican name a breach of sport and manners that is simply unaccountable. It imposes clared before the commencement of the war and in on the Seawanhaka Club the duty of forwarding at once to Canada a full and complete apology. Moreover, no apology will be sufficient unless perfected by a notification that the Seawanhaka Club will challenge for the cup next year, and so disown emphatically the aspersion cast upon the St. Lawrence Club by the muttered threats that there will be no race next year. Meanwhile we earnestly beg of the Canadians to pause in dealing with the situation until the features so mortifying to us have been buried.

Severe Sentences on Long Island.

Two young men were recently convicted at Riverhead, the county seat of Suffolk county, of an offence which is denominated "carousing" by the local newspapers, and they were sentenced to imprisonment in the Suffolk county jail for terms of four and six months respectively. One of the culprits was also fined \$50.

We suppose that these offenders were really found guilty of being disorderly persons, and were committed to jail by the Justice of the Peace before whom they were tried, because they could not give the security for their good behavior required by the Code of Criminal Procedure.

known as "revelling," for which the customary fine is three dollars. "Carousing" at Riverhead cannot be much worse; and if not, the punishment awarded in the case we have mentioned seems grossly excessive. As Mr. HENRY A. REEVES says in his Greenport paper, the Republican Watchman: "It is not merely the rigorous, but the judicious enforcement of law that tells on behalf of public order and private security."

Almost as extraordinary is the punish ment meted out in Queens county to the railroad porter from the New York Central, who pulled the signal cord and stopped a Long Island Railroad train at Westbury, which was not scheduled to stop at that station. This criminal has been sent to the county jail at Long Island City for three months and punished additionally by the imposition of a fine of \$25.

We would not belittle the serious character of such an offence under certain circum stances. A train might be stopped so as to endanger the lives of all on board, by the possibility of a collision with another train closely following it. But no such peril or peril of any kind appears to have resulted from the unlawful stoppage of the train at Westbury on the occasion to which we resoldier, one gun." If the war with Spain | the democratic spirit that had proved mic problems solved by the Company. But | fer; and the severity of the sentence is

probably expressive of annoyance at the misconduct of a railway porter, who brought the train to a standstill to gratify his personal convenience, rather than the wellconsidered and simply adequate judgment which the law demands.

It should be noted that these offenders both at Riverhead and Westbury, were colored men. Is there a tendency to treat negroes more harshly than white men are treated for like offences in the courts of Justices of the Peace on Long Island?

Some Falsified History of the Navy.

Yesterday's majestic procession of Amercan warships being over, it is well to recall their past history as written by Mugwumpery. We find a typical chapter of it in the Illustrated American of April, 1894:

"The spic-and-span, spruce-looking jaunting-ship, the Iowa, shown on page 389, is one of the latest toys added to the nation's collection of marine play-things. She will be recognized at once for her close dherence to the type of ship affected by the builders who have apparently mastered the craft of 'milk-ing' the Government of millions in the form of 'extra allowance' for speed in excess of the stipula-tions of the contract. The part that rotten armor plate plays in this dastardly, almost treasonable method of looting the public treasury was recently exposed by the daily newspapers in a manner so conincing as to compel formal investigation by the chiefs of the Navy Department.
"To read an account of the Iowa's dimensions,

armament, equipment, &c., one might fancy her a formidable battleship, fit to cope with the average an-of-war of foreign powers. But, unhappily, experiment has proved that ships of her type would be of little use, if not of positive detriment, when put to the hazard of battle. They are not only topheavy and so badly balanced as to render any effective use of their guns impossible, but they are also wanting in the protection of honest armor-plates—thanks to the insatiable greed of the Carne-gies and others of that ilk. Everything is ascrifted to speed in these playthings—as has frequently been pointed out in these columns—and the only aim of the builders is to drep into several extra hundreds of thousands of dollars in the way of prizes. The result is that we have a number of ships better adapted for running away from an enemy than for fighting him.
"The chief difference between the lowa and the
Indiana is in the thinner armor of the former. Just as if the Indiana's armor had not been proved bad nough."

This was the style of observation that attended the building of the ships just returned from Santiago, slackening when they first passed out of notice by taking their places in the service, but reviving at every minor mishap. Recent events make comment unnecessary.

The Mugwump critics of things American had better think more and write less.

We hereby appoint - the - day of of the Manila fleet, commanded by Rear Admiral Grozon Dawzy. The welcome that will be accorded to it we shall not undertake to measure or imagine. We leave the blanks to be filled in by Admiral Daway, but the review should take place this year.

The Hon. John W. LEEDY, Governor of Kansas and Populist philosopher, seems to be a candidate for the thanks of Congress and of the rest of the country. "I refrained from answering the attacks on me." says the high-studded statesman, "because it might get the Federal Government into an embarrassing position." He suffered in silence, and no other man on earth suffers so much from silence. It hurts him. Yet he saved the Government from embarrassment, and, after all, the silence was short. To show how eager LEEDY has been to save the Government from embarrassment, we quote these precious sayings of his:

"McKinzay is a bull-headed, arrogant man, who would have his own way if he ruined the whole "McKinian is not a bad man, but very weak."

In view of these opinions, it is easy to imagine how difficult it is for LEEDY to keep silent for a minute. But what will not this heroic personage do in order to save the Government from embarrassment?

Arnold Giesemann, Dead at Santiago, Not a Hebrew.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your spendent, Mr. Jacob N. Shulthoff of 817 Third avenue, states that young Arnold Giesemann was a Hebrew. I desire to say that I think he is entirely mistaken, as he was a very dear companion of mine, being confirmed with me nearly five years ago in St. James's Lutheran Church, southwest corner of Seventy-third street and Madison avenue, where his marchia sur regular attendants.

syenity thing stress and manage parents are regular attendants.

I look to you to take from the list of names of flabrews in the war the name of Arnold Giesemann.

PRILLY A. ESSI, 209 East Eightieth street.

New Yone, Aug. 19.
P. S.—I also hand you a copy of a letter received Aug. 12, which he wrote at Santiago, July 18, 1898.
I received it the day before he died. The Ennels of Received it the day before he died. The Ennels of

BANTIAGO, Cubs, July 18, 1698. DEAR PHILIP AND WILLIAM: I received a letter from Miss Wagner last week and she told me of William raduating; I was very glad to hear it. I also send him my congratulations, and hope that he will lead a successful life. I would have written to you before, but I had no paper, or pencil, but to-day the Y. M. C. A. opened their tent and I managed to get ust two pieces and an envelope, so I cannot write as much as I would like to. I suppose you will receive this about the 80th of July, and by that time you will know all about the battles of San Juan and the surrender of Santiago.

I suppose you have got all the ideas out of you by this time that we will camp at Camp Black for a month or so and then go South and have a nice vacation suppose that you had no more idea that I would be in active service than I did. Since our Captain wa made Major, that took us from the first company to the next to the last company, and put us in the Third Battallon—the one that did all the work. We saw our first fighting on June 27, 1898-at that time we ed as a reserve to the rough riders. On June 80. 1898, we started for Santiago, leaving at 12 M. night t about 2 A. M. July 1, 1698, shots began to fly in our ranks. I received a very slight wound from piece of shell, but it is all healed up now, and if you were to see it you would think I was telling a story.

The place we marched through was a dense wood, full of barb-wire fences and all kinds of thorny plants. You know that nice tall young fellow who went to our church; I don't know how he spelled his wants out that it was Ennels or Ammess—you know who I mean, though. Well, he was one of the fifteen killed on the first of July. Well, I managed to stay with the company and help make the charge on the hill of San Juan. You ought to see those Spaniard. run when we made the charge. We would have done much better work if we had regular army officers; the fight was in the boys, but we did not have the men to lead us. There were just about a dozen good In some cities of New England the law officers in our regiment, and they are almost all in takes cognizance of a form of misconduct our battalion. When we got on the top of the hill we want on the firing line; but we soon chased out, because our guns made too much smoke and fire. So we only went on the firing line in the evening, when

here was less firing done. Well, we had three good days of it before the white flag was put up, July 8, 1898, which stayed up until Sunday, July 11, 1898, and then the firing commenced again. During the time the white flag was up we moved from our position to left flank and then to right flank. On Monday, July 12, they did not return our fire and put up the white flag again, and on the 14th of July they surrendered 20,000 troops. Yesterday, July 17, 1898, they turned dver the sword to the American General, Shafter, andwe fired te of twenty-one guns. My dear boy, you cannot imagine how it feels to have shots flying over you head and to have shells bursting and killing and wounding your best friends! Oh, it is something errible! I hope that we will not have to go to Porto Rice from here, but it looks that way. Everybody has got enough and more than they expected—they thought the Speniards were very easy, but they know different now. The loss on the American side is about 500 killed and 1,000 wounded. I was sent out on a detail to bury the dead-it was something horrible—something I will never forgeti Well, will have to close, as I have no more room. Hoping that this will reach you all in the best of health, with best love and wishes to you all, your friend, A. GIEREMANY.

The Hon. Jacob.

From the Daily Sarategian.

'The Hon, Jacob H. Choate, who has been a guest of he United States Hotal for several days, will return

THE DELIGHTS OF INCHEA. utiful, with Cheap and Good Hotels, and Its Baths Cure Sheumatism.

Canamicciona, Isohia, July 20.-Now that rheumatism and gout seem to be acknowledged as the two evils which underlie and are cause of most of the evils to which middle and old age are liable, a few words from this earthly paradise may not come amiss to those seeking cures for their sches and pains in hot mud and mineral baths, and a complete change of air and scene. Your readers may only know of Ischia that it is an Island which fifteen years ago was desolated by a fearful earthquake, and associate its name (in the words of one of my own correspondents) "with volcanic up-heavals, straw lans, and dire poverty," so it may be interesting to some of them to learn that two and a quarter hours' distance from Naples, by steamboat, there lies an island whose beauty is beyond the power of words to express, and whose bot mud and mineral baths have been famous for their almost miraculous cures since long before the time of the Christian era.

syriess, and whose hot mud and mineral paths have been famous for their almost miraculous cures since long before the time of the Christian era.

Trees make every foot of it green and beautiful, the fertility of its botanic soil being something marvellous. Everywhere are gardens so picturesque, so lovely, that one is at a loss which to choose for the afternoon tes parties of which the American and English visitors are so fond. The abundance and cheapness of the fruit and vegetables are a never falling source of wonder to one fresh from transactions with the green grocer shops of London and Rome. Peaches, large, sweet and juley, are aiready ripe, and the fruit offered each day at the table dibete includes strawberries, figs, apricots, plums, oranges and green almonds. The weather, through our five weeks' sojourn, has been absolute summer perfection. The mornings are generally warm, although the thermometer has never gone beyond 80°, but in the afternoon a cool saa breeze springs up which makes the evenings fresh and delicious. The grapes are not yet ripe, but their promise is magnificent, some of the clusters being already nearly a yard long. The hot mineral water used for the baths comes from a perpetual spring flowing from the side of the extinct volcano, and the mud is taken from a perpetual spring flowing from the side of the extinct volcano, and the mud is taken from heart the spring and is applied like a poultice to the afflicted part. The hotels are open all the year, and some people come in the winter, but the best time for the cure is from the month of May to November. Life here is very inexpensive. The best hotels, such as the Piccola Sentinella, the Bellevue, and the Sauve, ask from 8 to 10 francs a day en pension; servants of france; carriage hire. I. 25 francs for the first hour, I franc for the second hour, or 3 francs for the afternoon. The horses have a strain of Arab blood, and are fast, though small.

My friend's absolute cure through her course of thirty baths has made us most cordially acquie

A CARD FROM THE RED CROSS. Its Work Increasing and More Money Urgently Needed.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Owing to the fact that there is no longer any actual warfare, we feel that the public may think that the necessity of the work of the Red Cross Society has been to some degree lessened. foreask you to publish this letter in order to counteract any such impression. We cannot emphasize too strongly the import-

ance of the Red Cross work at Montauk, which is only one of many agencies of the society, the work at Camp Thomas and other camps being equally important and efficient. If the work of the society is to be continued

on its present scale (and to curtail it would mean discomfort to the troops) the society must have the liberal support of the public.

The society is at present expending in delicacies and necessaries through its various departments about \$4,000 per diem, and it is reaching not only the sick in the hospitals who need nursing and delicacies but also the convalence of the on its present scale (and to curtail it would

water, i.e., and the demands on our supplies are increasing daily.

We cannot dwell too strongly upon the fact that the work of the society within the last two weeks has more than doubled at the various camps, and if the work is to be continued we must have the generous support of the public. Respectfully,

Executive

Committee.

FREDERICE D. TAPPEN, Treasurer, WILLIAM T. WARDWELL.
Chairman Exec. Committee,
CLEVELAND H. DODGE,
Chairman Supply Committee,
DOUGLAS ROBINSON,

New York, Aug. 20.

Expansion, and Nothing but Expansion To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The rising tide prosperity in the metal working trades is swelling several other channels of commerce which depend upon the traffic in iron, steel, copper, brass and sinc, Several steam and air compressing engine manufacturers in this vicinity have on their books con tracts for domestic and foreign deliveries which will keep the works going full time for a year. The loogmotive builders and makers of steam, electric and

hydraulic apparetus are all busy. Immense orders for steam and hot water heating apparatus are being placed in this market by British. Belgian, German and Swedish architects. For cabinet and housefurnishing hardware the foreign demand to taxing the capacity of five of the largest factories in

New England and the Middle States. The great Irish shipbuilding firm, Harland & Wolff after making severe tests of United States made steel and pig fron, has placed during this week an im mense order for Pennsylvania steel and Alabama fron. All our great shipbuilders are making proposals for constructing scagoing and coastwise steam-ships at prices so low as to make Clydeside ship-builders tremble for fear of losing the great steamship mart of the world. In the electric field our facturers are dominating the markets of the world and aiding their brother manufacturers in other lines by making their commercial travellers loyal to United States manufactures of every kind which can be pushed into foreign markets restness of America, foretold by good Bishop Berkeley in 1725 in the following words, is being realized:

"There shall be sung another golden age, The rise of empire and of arts, The good and great juspiring epic rage, The wisest heads and noblest hearts.

" Not such as Europe breeds in her decay, Such as she had when fresh and young. When heavenly flame did animate her clay, By future poet shall be sung.

Westward the course of empire takes its way; The four first acts already past, A fifth shall close the drams with the day; Time's noblest offspring is its last." NEWARE, N. J., Aug. 20. G. WILFRED PRABCE

sow the seeds for future soldiers. Teach them

The Retention of the Volunteers Favored. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Why not retain all of the volunteers in service until they as thorough soldiers? Three months more would do it. It would add but little to the cost and would

grand evolutions. BUBLINGTON, VL. Aug. 17.

Depew for Lieutenant-Governor. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Seeing in your valuable and illuminated paper that the peciloss and starling patriot, Theodore Rocsevelt, is to be our candidate for Govornor, would it not be a brilliant idea to have Chauncey Depew as our Mentenan-Governor, as he is a glorious ornament to our Empire state and a man worthy of our secognition to a high official rosition? And last but not least the studious Capi. Mahan. These are the names that will embiazon the pages of American instory and from which they nover will be erased. Bransan Reposon.

552 West Forty-visth Street, Aug. 19.

Strengthen the Bridge and Let the Cars

To the Epiron of The Hun-Sir: Cannot some

block system be established on the Brooklyn Bridge to keep the trolley cars the right distance spars?
You will probably agree with me that there is great
danger in crewding the structure as at the present
time. Will not you please give this matter your
asterition and greatly colligs
J. B. CLEMBER.
REW LOSE, Aug. 18.

INSIDELITY AND SUPERSTITION Further Discussion of the Subject by Controversial Correspondents.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The Rev. Dr. Brann thinks that he has answered my oriticism of his statement in regard to the cause of Spain's decadence by pointing out that "the ruling classes" in Germany are still nomi-nally Christians, and that the increasing number of rationalists in the country is a menace to the empire. Does Dr. Brann suppose that his claim that rationalism will result in the destruction of the German Empire will influence Americans who believe in republican institutions to adopt a public school system which he thinks sustains the rule of the Emperor? If religious teaching in the public schools tends to maintain kingeraft and government by "ruling classes," then Americans want none of the There is only one "ruling class" in this coun-

ing classes." then Americans want none of it. There is only one "ruling class" in this country, the people, and the people no more want to have their religion dictated to them by the Government than they want a Government by divine right.

Our ancestors said, "We are tired of kinss" The descendants of those men will never allow this country to be controlled by priests of ministers of any religion, working on the children through State-supported schools.

Dr. Brann asserts that what I termed his shallow philosophical deductions were statements of historical facts. I should like to have him show, from facts based not merely on the history of Christian or nominally Christian countries, but on that of Egypt, Persia, Greeces, Home, and other great nations of the past, where he finds warrant for his claim that "History shows that political decay always follows the loss of religious belief in the ruling classes." There are so many complex cases of the growth and decline of a nation that any assertion that matters of religious belief are the causes of either greatness or docay is properly set down as shallow and unsound.

As against Dr. Brann's theory as to the decline of Spain. I prefer that of the profound historian Buckle, in whose "History of Civilization" can be found a clear and convincing description of the effect of superstition in induoing the intellectual dry-rot which has ruined Spain. The people whose religious beliefs encouraged them to horribly torture and burn alive those who held different ideas as to God and the future life are hardly a model to be held up to Americans. If the Spanish people had relied less on St. Jago coming down from heaven on his white horse, and more on the scientific aiming of their guns by scientific gunners, they would have been more successful in the recent war.

New York, Aug. 19.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It would give me pleasure to tell "Curious Enquirer what are the causes of infidelity among the

ruling classes in Spain, Italy and France; or, ruling classes in Spain, Italy and France; or, for that matter, to tell him what are the causes of its growth in our own country. But for obvious reasons I must content myself with telling him what the causes are not. The auticate is never the cause of the disease; and as Christian education and the Roman Catholic Church are, by universal consent, most potent antidotes to infidelity, they cannot be its cause. To call them the cause of infidelity is like calling quinine the cause of malaria.

I thank THE SUN for its courteey.

HENEX A. BRANN, D. D.,
Rector of St. Agnes's Church.

NEW YORK, Aug. 20.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: To me the very backbone of our public school system is the absence of all attempt to mould the religious views of the young. This is a country free in thought, and the public has no right to say whether this or that shall be the belief of its citizens, or whether, for that matter, they shall believe at all. Religion taught in the public

believe at ali. Religion taught in the public schools would in a very short time narrow down to denominational and sectarian divisions or distinctions, and a final and certain demoralization of the whole school system.

Teach our children to be brave and honest and to shun evil because it is cowardly, and instilling the stilling that the principles of the conduct that becomes a gentleman, and you will touch their best and noblest instincts and make them far more susceptible to religious suggestion at home, which is the only place for it to originate. On the other hand, seek to dose it to them with their lessons and make them swallow it as they do their geography, and they will be filled with disgust and shun it. Teach religion in the public schools, and you will have the Protestant instructing only in his belief, the Roman Catholic in his, and so on through them all until a conglomeration infinitely worse than no religion at all is attained. Leave religion out of the public schools and by all means fight against its induction into politics. Politics is bad enough now, but cloak it with religion and you have what?

BOANOER, Va., Aug. 18. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Does Dr.

rann forget that nowhere in the world were Church and State so closely united as in Spain? Is its infidelity a result of that union, or has it come in spite of it? If union of Church and State could not prevent infidelity in Spain. where the State was practically servant to the Church, how can such union prevent unbelief here? The whole essence of Christianity is com-

The whole essence of Christianity is comprised in the Golden Rule, and no separate schools are necessary to inculcate that. The Catholic Church is stronger, freer and purer in the United States than it is anywhere else. The support it receives is voluntary. Tax money goes no further than any other money. The American people will never consent that their Government shall become the collector of forced contributions for Church purposes. There may be unbelief in dogmas, creeds, ceremonies, &c., as requisites to salvation, but there is a strong faith in eternal righteousness inherent in Americans, and a strong will to do what is right. Religion is not a learned profession. NEW YORK, Aug. 19. Non-Union

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Neither eligion nor "infidelity" has much to do with the gradual decay of civilized mankind. The use of absinthe and other strong liquors, to bacco, &c., and gross immorality, generation after generation, account better for the decadence of the French nation, for instance; neither religion nor rationalism may reasonable be held responsible for the mischlef done by pernicious habits stronger than the commands of religion and of rationalistic reasoning. These habits operate everywhere, only in some countries they are more restricted by parental government and religious influence than in others; and some credit is certainly due to religion in retarding the national decadence.

The religious fanatic who insists that the children of our republic must be taught in denominational schools whose teachers place. Church above State, and who would implant uncompromising intolerance toward different creeds, as well as against avowed unbelief, nocks the civilization which pretends to uphold the equality of all men, "liberty of conscience," &c.

The rationalistic fanatic, who knows no god but man—i.e., self—is on the same plane with the religious fanatic when he exhibits uncompromising intolerance toward those who harpen to believe that man, a existence implies the dence of the French nation, for instance; neither religion nor rationalism may reason-

the religious fanatic when he exhibits uncompromising intolerance toward those who happen to believe that man's existence implies the existence of some power, some intelligence immeasurably greater than man.

Acrid controversies on the merits and demerits of religion and rationalism do not become men of education and philosophic thought.

Uniform politeness, tolerance, is unquestionably the truest mark of true civilization and a true republican spirit.

Zuberbuhler.

New York, Aug. 19.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It is inconsiderate Catholic attacks on our common school education which give encouragement to such a society as the A. P. A. The Catholic to such a society as the A. F. A. The Catholice of this country have nothing to fear for their faith from our public schools. That is clearly demonstrated by the growth and vitality of the Church here to-day. In no country is Catholicism in a more healthy or progressive condition, and led by such enlightened minds a Cardinal Gibbons and Archbishop Ireland it is exerting its influence for the glory of God and country. Ountry. New York, Aug. 19.

THE ANTI-RITUALIST CRUSADE.

Mr. Kensit Threatens a General Uprising in November.

There will be no disturbances in English churches until fall, as Mr. Kensit has called off his adherents. The extraordinary position which he has taken in the Church of England and the methods by which he hopes to enforce his views are shown in a remarkable letter that he has addressed to the editors of the chief

he has addressed to the editors of the chief English newspapers. It is as follows:

Siz: I should like to be allowed to state, as people seem to be in fear and dread of my appearance, that I have no intention of making a pottest in any church until the first Sunday in November, by which time I hope that the Bishops may have interfered. If not, I hope to arrange for a thousand simultaneous protests in different parts of England, without, however, any disturbances.

I stated this at a meeting at Liverpool, after an interview with the Rev. J. Bell-Cox, vicar of St. Margaret's, Princes road (who knew me at Bishopsgate), who kindly showed me over his church, which I rejoised to find not so extreme in its arrangements as many churches I have visited. He pointed out to me the danger of mob violence, and I induced my Liverpool friends to refrain from contemplated action, of which Mr. Bell-Cox had no doubt heard. The quiet in Liverpool en Sunday after my two meetings shows that my advice was not thrown away. I am, sir, your obedient servant.

18 Paternostree now, E. Q. Aug. 3.